TERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. Our Albany Correspondence.

The Days of Unregulated Speculation reviving Mania for Radrouds-Paper Cities, Sec. It is not the opinion of only a few, but many Becting minds are becoming awakened upon the turn things are now taking. It has been often asserted, by men writing upon the philosophy of government, that States, nations, and kingdoms, periodically become afflicted with a sort of maniac recklessness, which more or less becomes infused among individuals. To some extent, this remark may justly be applied to the petty principalities on

may justly be applied to the petty principalities on the European continent; but the great difficulty existing in those monarchical dominions is, that no remedy can be applied to the patients laboring under the influence of such mania, of a curative na-inre. Frequent attempts are constantly being made to administer decoctions by the use of the sword; but as soon as success attends one patient, dozens of others become innoculated with the same virus, rendering them still more unmanageable than their predecessors.

rendering them still more unmanageable than their predecessors.

Some fourieen years since, the State of New York arrived at a fearful crisis in its domestic affairs. The mann for speculation extended through every artery, and all that was necessary to extend the disease, was to touch a single fibre, and the entire system becomes galvanized into the greatest activity. At that period, combinations were formed, who endeavored to monopolize all the public lands—a gigantic scheme was projected, and was nigh being perfected, of establishing a monster bank on the Mississippi, whose paper should be put into the hands of partners, at eyery United States land office in the country, and simultaneously purchase as many millions of government lands as possible with those bills, and then, at a concerted period, shut up the bank and redeem not a dollar. It was this project, more than anything else, which came to the knowledge of General Jackson, that caused him to issue his famous specie circular, in order to preto issue his famous specie circular, in order to pre-vent the combination of heartless speculators from grasping an immense territory, and flooding the western part of this country with worthless paper

About this period of time, the mania for "corner

Mestern part of this country with worthless paper promises.

About this period of time, the mania for "corner lots" and "water lots" extensively prevailed. Cities were laid out and lithographed as speedily as was the growth of good old "lonah" gourd," streets parcelled out and numbered with as much regularity as Breadway—here a spot reserved for a park, there for a city hall and other city buildings; a fountain of ever playing water was designed for a very appropriate spot, and lots reserved for churches, anademies, colleges and theatres. Not less than a thousand such paper cities were paraded in the action houses and twenty thousand dupes ruined themselves and families in purchasing lots, blocks, and squares, for which they never realized a dollar; and many who have lived to repent of their folly are now thankful to carn a shilling by performing the most mental service!

Then, too, every body must needs become a banker—all wanted to be metamorphosed with the magic of Alaidin's lamp. The suppliant legislatures of 1835, "36, and '37, incorporated nearly every rag mili that made application—twenty or thirty at a batch—and all guaranteeing to the deluded masses a safe circulation and prompt redemption, for itying themselves behind the deceptive and fallacious words "safety fund." All wanted to broome bank ers or speculators of some sort; houses, lands, & ... were freely mortgaged to obtain bank stock, or to raise the means whereby the productions of the earth, floor, grain, pork, wook or any other commodity, could be monopolized and husbanded, until the startying folling millions should domand broad by breaking down store houses, as was the case with Hart's, in the city of New York. The fore cleir-culation of million upon million of bank paper greatly reduced the value of monoy, and the necessary articles of consumption were propor lonably increased. The State, also, by means of improvident legislators had entered the van of speculation to such an extent that its credit became so lamontably impaired, that the Stat

dating Congress of the nation generously tendered its unrighteous aid.

Those trying times passed over, and the State and the people have partially recovered from those evil days. With many pursons they are referred to amid bitter recollections. Others, of the present day, who were net then fairly placed in possession of the inheritance which they have since received, have no occasion to look back at the reverses of these mass. All is sunshine before them. Further days of '36 are returning upon us, and it behouses every man who am save fifty cents a day only, to boware of the thompers who will appeal to them in less than a twolven-eath. We again behold the erection of ithographic cities, as in the days when the name ran highest. We see cities, towns and villages finely displayed on maps, and choose fortions can be had, within two or three hours rice of the city, for the price of a pure concert ticket merely.

to had, within two or three hours ride of the city, for the price of a price concert ticket merely. The railroad for ver has recently become as contagions as it was in England some four or five years since. The general law grants the privilege of running roads anywhere within nature's altitude, and some portions of the State are being chequered, because entirent domain can be obtained by any body, and trusting to favorite commissioners for favorable pidees. Plank roads and railroads about he attached in the rural districts, and thus nearly arrived at such a strife that every village most have one or the other run through it, or they ina-gine themselves isolated and sequestered from the "reet of mankind."

of all schemes of the present day, which the But of all schemes of the present day, which the people have most to dread, is the attempt now maining to create a basis for what is alleged banking capital. United States and New York State stocks are not obtained in the market sufficiently abundant. The project is to issue certificates under the Canad ball new under discussion, upon a padge of the surplus canal revenues, which certificates may be deposited with the Comptroller, the same as stocks now are, upon which he is to issue bills. Fearing, however, that this method will not furnish an abundant supply, it is also gravely urged to receive city and village bonds, also, as a back for banking. What are we coming to 1. Another general bankings law!

Cur Cincinnati Correspondence. Cincinnari, March 30, 1851.

The Queen Cay of the West-Rs Sanitary Condition

-Dectors-Metical Schools-The Medical College of Chi. -The Commercial Hospital-Dr. Mussey,

before I left New York, I promised my medical friends that they should hear from me new and then, while I should journey westward. I find my-self too basily engaged in sight-seeing and talking,

then, while I should journey weetward. I find myself too basily engaged in sight-seeing and talking,
to address the doctors in person, and I have therefere to request, as a special favor, that you will
allow me the me of your columns.

It will be seen by the date of this letter, that I
am in the Queen City. When I was about misway
between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, I observed, for
the first time, the buildings of spring. The Each or
March there, presented, in the season, quite a conbrast between New York and this side of the mounbains. I scon began to think, on descending the
river, from the greenness of the hill-sides and tratiops, that I should indeed see the brow of the
"Queen, cuercied by garlands. And in one case,
my expectations have been verified; while, in
another, they have been altogether disappointed.
Around that beautiful brow are gardent of vines
and flowers, but the Queen herself does not occupy
that elevated position, which, in my youthful fancy.
I had seen her. She occupies a sort of middle platform, and, perhaps, after all, this is the true relation of a queen. It embles her to look upon and
observe correctly the lower as well as the upper
strate of society.

When, at some of our gatherings at home, I
have heard the Cincinnations engaged in carnest
conversation, and describing with enthusiasm the
growth and resources of their city. I have been
remitted of a remark often made, that the queen
was a little gaseous; and I find there is more truth
from poerry in this remark. She is not only distended beyond all expectation, but you have other
sensible demonstrations of the fact. To go among
the cardle and soap and glue factories, the innumerable and immense slaughter houses, and the chemical establishments of the city, one would naturally
feel that he was about being seized by a pestilence.
And yet, the dectors think that this compound of
tooleans olders is only a little oftensive to the offastories—not, in any degree injurious to the person.
And the black moke which is to be s

and could not be identified until they have applied water and soap to their faces.

There are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred doctors in Circinati. Cood Lord, if there is no sickness, how do they live! Unmarked of a friend. His reply was, upon one another. I cannot believe this, for I have seen many another faces among them, and have felt the strong grass of warm hands. They are, doubtless like doctors everywhere, good and bad. But a doctor, where nights re disturbed by visions of the nighty West, school had been a location to live, until he first some to see.

The physicians of the East have but an imperiese in the Newton of the State of the State are three medical chools alone, there are three medical chools are at Cipyciand, another at Columbus, and a third

at Cincinnati. The latter, the "Medical College of Chilo," is the oldest in years, and, I should think, in appearance. It has indeed a gloomy, time-worm, and, it seems, care-worn appearance. I am surprised that such a building should exist in the midst of so many improvements, and such an enterprising population. At one time it received appropriations from the State, being a State institution; but the contentions which have grown up under it, and for it, and the opposition which it has had to encounter, with, perhaps, other causes, have induced the Legislature to withdraw its patronage. How it should have presented so dilapidated an appearance, after having received fifty and more thousand dollars, is to me strange. I understand that the last Legislature passed an act authorizing the trustees to borrow a sufficient amount to erect new buildings, provided the State should not be in any way held liable for the debt.

We do not think, that in erecting a new building upon the site of the old one, the trustees will be adopting the wisest plan. Stores on the ground floor, offices in the second story, and lecture rooms above for teaching medicine, is to me a combination that will not work well. It will increase the sources of income; but, a medical college should not be in the heart of the city, and mixed up with all sorts of business. Who wishes to occupy a building in which all "the doings of the doctors" are going on, and how can their various operations be successfully conducted? Many people would walk a dozen squares to avoid a medical college, and the fact that other kinds of business are being conducted within it, will not add much to its attractions.

It is said that the college cannot be built upon the stock plan, because it will not pay; but, I should think that city pride would induce men to advance funds sufficient to erect a magnifient edifice. The two new schools, charters for which were passed by the last legislature, will make strong efforts to present a commanding and attractive appearance. They may s

a botaine, effective, and noncopanine school, eight all.

There is one thing about the management of medical schools I do not like. The "Medical College of Ohio," as an example, is controlled by a board of trustees, many of whom are wealthy men, and yet they are unwilling to loan their funds to creet a boilding creditable to themselves, the profession, the city and State. Suppose it should be difficult to obtain the principal years hence, and the punctual payment of a reasonable interest, they should be as willing to risk their own as the money of others. But I find I am running into details which ware not intended.

be as willing to risk their own as the money of others. But I find I am running into details which ware not intended.

The "Commercial Hospital" is as favorably located as such an establishment can be in the midst of a busy city. The grounds are ample for the construction of large and airy buildings, and they will be needed at no very remote period. At present, there are in the wards some two hundred patients, or more. They are crowded, too much crowded for comfort or good management. But every attention is paid the sick which circumstances seem to demand. It is a fine school for clinies, and especially for those who intend to pursue their profession in the West. The venerable Fr. Mussey, of New England fame, is the operating surgeon of the establishment. And i may give my brothren some of the astomating operations performed by this surgeon, in a subsequent letter, if you will allow me to address them through the medium of your paper.

A Physician.

The Population of Virginia.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE Washington, April 5, 1851.

The following official re	turn of the popul	ation of
the State of Virginia, ha	s just been comp	leted at
the Census Office :-		
POPULATION OF Es	STEEN VIRGINIA.	
White Pepulation.	Free Total Colored, Free.	Staves.
Accomack 9.742	3.161 12.963	4.987
Albemarie 11,876	7,550 To \$10.	13.338
Appenattex 4.216 Amberst 6.353	184 4.394 393 6.746	4,799 5.953
Amelia 2,794	107 2,901	6.819
Alexandria 7.218	1.408 8.626	1.382
firun-wick 4,895	543 5,438 463 14,019	8.456
English 12,556 Eucklogham 5,426	20 5,676	6,683
Culpepper 5.111	488 3.599	5,329
Cumberland 3,083	339 3,422 362 4,967	\$.188 10.661
Charlette 4,605 Caroline 6,892 Chesterfield 8,462	362 4.967 963 7,795	8.616
Chesterfield 8.402	468 8.870	2.764
Charles Illy Added	772 2,496	10,566
Campbell	841 12,879 3,255 14,238	31.468 6.762
Essex 3.025	419 3.444	2.148
Ellzabeth City 2.341	17 2.438	10,350
Facquiet 9.815	643 16.518 66 11.704	9.950
Franklin 11.638 Fairflex 6.805	66 11,704 597 7,432	3,126 3,250 4,737
Fluvanna 4.553	217 4750	1.690
ACCOUNT AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	34 2,791 123 1,854	3.785 5.845
Greensville 1.731 Goodhland 3,854	053 4.507	5.557
Gioucester 4.250	680 4.970	16,642
Peprice 21772 Hanover 6541	3.663 27,305 219 6,710	8,293 14,492
Halifax 11,006	504 11,510	14,402
Henry 5.324	208 5.532	3,340
Henry	663 2,152 1,234 5,558	1.868
King and Queen 4.094	461 4.555	5.764
King Course 2.363	461 4,555 265 - 2,568 346 3,648	3.403
King William 2,702 Louisa 0,423	346 3,048 404 6,827	5,781 9,864
Lunenturg 4.310	195 4,505	7.187
Lamester 1.805	203 2,068	2,640
Lunentury 4,310 Lancaster 1,865 Leuden 15,081 Madison 4,448	1.374 16,435 149 4.607	4.724
Mecklenburg 1.20	912 8.168	12,420
Matthews 3.644	147 3.791	2.923
Northumberland 5.072	149 2,652 519 3,591	3,755
Name mond 5.425	2.143 7.568	4.715
Northurapten 3.105	745 3.850	3.648
New Kent 2.221 Nettoway 2.251	433 2,654 136 2,387	5.410
Nelson 6.478	138 6.616	6.142
Nerfolk City 5.113	912 10.025	4.295
County 4507 Orange 3,902	823 5.730 184 4.140	4.354 5.921
Prince Edward 4 177	186 4.665	7.192
Patrick 7,197	88 7.286	2.324
Frince William 5.081	135 15,008 150 5,001	12.798
Powhafan 2502	364 2.890	5.282
Frince George 2.070	518 5,188	4.408
Frincess Anne 4,280 Fortsmouth 6,345	1259 4.500 500 0.875	1,751
Richmond 3.462	709 4.171	2 277
Rappalanneck 0.042	200 5.518	3.844
Spott-yivania 6.963 Stafford 4.413	527 7.430 318 4.733	7,461
	7.40 (0.000)	5.992
Southampton 5,971	1.795 7.766	5,755
*urrey	984 3,200 48 641	2,479
Westmersland 3.419	1.113 4.523	3.557
York 1,825	464 2,279	2,181

diamnesk	0.042	200	7.430	3.844	١
othernock sylvania of X samplen y rick merciand	6.965 4.415	527 318 742 1,790	4,730	7,481	ł
*	5 0000	749		5.992	Į
ampton	5,971	1.795	7,766	5,755	ì
Y	2.215	544	3,200	2,479	١
ick	56%	184 48 1.113	641	995 3,557	ł
merciansi	3.419	1.113	4.523	3,557	I
**********	1,820	404	2,279	2,181	į
	07.540	41.707	£49 000	409,793	ļ
Million	W. C.	40/150	441/140	400/100	l
Portland	WEST W	ESTERN VII	DOUNTA.	694	i
dany	16.004	563	10.557	5,053	ł
e	4.900	1.200	5.003	01	t
90	4.193	2,010	4.123	89	Į
GF	8.671	221	8.842	113	I
	3,054	-	3,054	163	l
	2.436	43	2,479	547	ı
William	10.749	443	31,172	3.736	ı
Y	3,000	2419	9.810	1.956	į
***********	5.7434	- 00	5.715	389 154	ŧ
freezane en accent	3 614	193	3.738	3.614	ł
idge	2.639	80	2719	31	۱
W	3,782	17	3,799	156	۱
	6,000	15	6.015	463	۱
ampton Jok moreiand Portrare hany ta or free pon trick free con shire and shire and shire and shire and	12.769		13,681	3,014 156 23,122 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	۱
Latina .	3.493	912	3,403	7.2	ł
HETET	6.549	100	0,700	1.012	ı
ou	5.850	14	5.013	107	ı
10th	11.914	293	11,240	455	ı
	7.950	353	8.283	1.200	ı
shire	12,089	214	11,603	1,423	ı
and	2,853	10	2.863 4.047	364	ı
Minne	4,040		6,491	3	ı
Office of the same	10.450	*40	11.016	4.341	ŀ
*ha	12.002	211	12,213		ı
	9,621	42	12,213 9,663	368	ŀ
ob. Shire and k or shire and sh or	9.440	10 11 11 540 211 42 40 39 20 119	G.AND	316 98 106 106 106 107 107 107	ı
	3,535	-	3,553	#7	ľ
all	10,000	39	10,080	49	ŀ
0	10.408	20	10.459	96	ı
ngatin	0.841	40	6,892	017	ı
r t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	9,062	81	9,143	1.001	ŀ
t	4.018	27	4,045	177	ı
marry	6.822	195	6,888	1.471	ı
M	3,401	3	3.434 3.890 17.844	123	ŀ
Met	4000	1	1,890	73	ı
	17.900	239	17.844	104	ŀ
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	1.374	10	4.700	40.00	۱
onter	5.095	223	3,333	1267	۱
Mires	4.695 8.508 3.613	34	11,621 4,703 3,331 3,647	1.471	۱
**********	6.002	311	0.043	357	ĺ
CRIM	5.4123 5.4123	(A)	6.473	123 164 87 672 267 1.471 357 322 4.197	۱
H High	10.895	304	11.848	6.197	۱
	3.886	10	25 465-5	16	ı
dich	0.0003	39	0.042	261	۱
Ke	5.814	354	5,967	2.510	ı
ogham	17.498	465	17.963	2,331	۱
Hyrigh service	1.753	7	1,742	23	١
16450 B	#2.095 #2.005	22	12.857	311	I
ontended to the contended to the contend	2.886 2.886 5.814 5.814 17.498 1.783 12.695 9.325 6.961 5.466	107	5.042 5.067 17.963 17.42 12.857 9.256 7.668 5.460 8.862 6.199	1.003	۱
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,456 8,867 5,100 4,261 9,006 4,562	1	5.460	139	۱
ell	B-867	75	8.852	3.000	۱
*******	5,100	69	5.199	168	ı
Acres venner	4.201	6		17	۱
	9,005	60	9.077	373	۱
Canada	4.364	200	Total And	189	۱
highor	9.618	964	0.800	2.145	۱
************	4.402	10 11 235 241 250 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	9.077 4.571 12.481 9.839 4.850	10 20 20 23 23 31 473 1,00 10 10 10 10 10 21 10 21 10 21 10 21 10 10 21 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	۱
************	3,339	2	3.221	1818	۱
dieg	3.319	1	1,584	1	۱
BUT		-	-	-	۱

400,793

413,029

948 069

LYNCH LAW IN GALIFORNIA.

Scenesin Sacramento City—Oue Man Hanged

A fearful tragedy has been enacted in Sacramento. On Tuesday, February 25th, at two o'clock, George Myers, a respectable citizen of Sacramento, following the occupation of a carman or teamster, was shot down and mortally wounded by Frederick J. Roe, a gambler. The event took place opposite the Mansion House, corner of J street and the levee. A difficulty had occurred at a French Monte table, which resulted in a personal scuffle between two or three parties. Mr. Myers, who happened to be near by at the time, endeavored to reparate the combatants, and succeeded in taking away Roefrom a man whom he had most cruelly beaten, when the latter drew his revolver and discharged it, the ball entering the head at the ear, and creating a mortal wound.

Roe was immediately arrested by the City Marshal and placed in the lock-up. An immense crowd speedily congregated, filled with indignation, and determined to inflict immediate punishment. The meeting having been organized, and a chairman appointed, twenty two persons were deputed to aid in guarding the prisoner, and after several ineffectual attempts, by various citizens, to distande the people from their evident purpose, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts, Myers was a sober, industrious citizen from Columbia, Ohio, where he leaves a family.

The following jury (or committee of investigation) was selected:—J. H. Seranton, J. T. Bayley,

The following jury (or committee of investiga-tion) was selected:—J. H. Scranton, J. T. Bayley, W. F. Prettyman, Dr. V. Spalding, Ogden Mills, J. B. Starr, D. B. Milne, H. G. Langley, Dr. Cro-nin, P. B. Cornwall, Levi Hermance, Gen. Winn, and G. G. Wright.

The jury met at the Orleans House at three, P. M. Levi Hermance was chosen judge, and Mr. John Cleal, sheriff. Col. Kewen appeared as coun-sed for the prisoner.

M. Levi Hermance was chosen judge, and Mr. John Cleal, sheriff. Col. Kewen appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Several witnesses were examined for and against Roc—those for him being mainly gamblers.

The proceedings of the committee were frequently interrupted by messages from the crowd without, demanding dispatch; and that the lawyers should be "hustled out," as they were only making delay. The witnesses having concluded, Col. Kewen, Roo's counsel, said if the committee judged it a case of murder, the law would not.

The room was then closed for the jury to deliberate. The evidence was summed up, and a vote was taken as to whether F. J. Roe shot C. H. Myers! It was decided unanimously in the affirmative. The committee then agreed upon and signed a report, simply setting forth the facts of the affair (as we have above stated them).

While the committee was taking testimony, various scenes were enacted outside.

Mr. Cunningham, the Marshal, addressed the crowd, protesting against the course they were pursuing, and insisting that the prisoner should not be taken from his custody until he was tried by the courts of law. He called on all good citizons to aid him. He was listened to with great impatience, however, and only three or four gentlemen answered his call, who were greeted with loud cries of disapprobation, and calls for vengeance upon the prisoner.

A committee having been appointed to see to the

probation, and calls for vengeance upon the prisoner.

A committee having been appointed to see to the safe keeping of the prisoner,

Mr. Hightmire addressed the assemblage, calling for vengeance on the prisoner, and stating that Myers had left a wife and four children. He said "He had killent an innocent, inoffensive man, G—d—d—n him; hang him!" (Vociferous applause.)

The crowd, which had greatly increased, showing symptoms of impatience at the length of time occupied by the jury, and Mr. Clymer having said that some thought the prisoner was not safe, and the jury a sham, a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Rightmire, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Woodward, were appointed to see that the prisoner was safe, and wait on the jury and see what kept them so long.

The committee reported that the prisoner was safe, and the jury were doing their duty, and requested that the lawyers who were interfering might be taken out, as the jury were capable of getting at the testimony without them. The meeting resolved that the lawyers should be removed; and amid intense excitement, a committee of some fity, headed by Ir. Taylor, left the meeting for that purpose. They shortly returned and reported that the jury had removed the lawyers. Dr. Taylor recommended the crowd to wait half an hour, and if the jury did not by that time decide, he would head a party to take the prisoner out and hang him. These temarks were greeted with loud cheers.

Then Mr. Clymer said he believed the committee of citizens appointed to guard the prisoner had been turned out of the room where he was.

This, of course, created a great forment, and a committee was immediately appointed, with Dr. Taylor soon reported that the prisoner was safe, and that a committee of three was a sufficient guard.

Addresses from Mr. Queen and other citizens followed, one gentleman, whose name was not known, saying:—"Fellow citizens, the man who has been shet has a wife and family. The deed was deliberate, cold blooded—the prisoner should be hung. Let those who are in favor of hanging him say aye. (The very air was rent with the loud aye.)

Again the crowd grew tired of waiting, and Mr. The committee reported that the prisoner was

Again the crowd grew tired of waiting, and Mr. Again the crowd grew tired of waiting, and ArRightmire and two others, were again deputed to
wait on the jury. Mr. R. reported that the jury
would probably give their verdet in fifteen minutes.
Ite was satisfied a decision would be made.
Voices—How!
Mr. Rightmire—On the right side.
Voices—Which is that!
The crowd—To hang him—to hang up the mur.
deres.

The crowd—10 hang mind—or ang up to derer.

Mr. Clymer believed the jury would find a verdict of guilty, and advised them to prepare for the denouement, while Dr. Taylor called on them to arm themselves, and deluge the street of Sacramento with blood, if the officers dared to interfere between the result and the mandager.

with blood, if the officers dared to interfere between
the people and the marderer.

Deputy Sheriff Harris and Judge Sackett exhorted to an obedience to the laws, and called on
citizens to aid them in protecting the prisoner, while
Dr. Taylor called on those who wanted to see
justice administered to fall in. He would lead them.
A large portion of the crowd responded by following
the Doctor to J street.

The crowd were, however, urged to moderation by
several sneakers, and kent together until 6 o'clock.

The crowd were, however, urged to moderation by several speakers, and kept together until 6 o'clock, when, becoming impatient, another committee was appointed to wait on the jury, who reported that they thought there was too much indecision, but recommended patience and moderation to the crowd; that they should "first be sure they were right, then go ahead."

Dr. Taylor still urged immediate action, and was action, and was action to the crowd should "first be sure they were right, then go ahead."

o ahead." Taylor still urged immediate action, and was cheered, and the crowd shouted, "Let's take

him oft, &c."

Mr. Queen, however, pacified them for a time; and until 8 o'clock, when it was announced that the jury had found the prisoner guilty, they were kept moderate by reports from the jury, and speeches from various individuals.

from various individuals.

AFTER THE THAL.

Directly it was known that the committee had agreed upon a report, the excitement among the crowd became uncontrollable, and when Mr. P. B. Cornwall had finished reading the report from the front of the Orleans House, it was immediately put to vote that Roe be hanged, and carried unanimondy.

Money After the report of the committee was read, the After the report of the committee was read, the crowd immediately proceeded, amidst the greatest excitement and uproar, to the calaboose, determined on taking the prisoner; but they were resisted for at least one hour by the Marshal and his aids. It was now about nine o'clock—the night was dark—the mutterings of the people deep, yet loud. Some of them rushed to an awning, pulled up the posts, and at once attacked the door of the station-house with those battering-rams. Soon the door yielded, being demolished by repeated blows. Deputy Sheriff Harris stood in the door way, and with his posse in the rear, held the crowd at bay for some time—remonstrating and threatening. Finally, the crowd in the rear made a rush forward, which placed those in the front ranks in connection with Mr. Harris, when he was pushed, jostled from his position, and the populace brought in possession of the prisoner. The prisoner, Fredrick J. Roe, was in the inner cell, chained to a post. After a long delay, the chain was severed, and he was then seized and hurried up the stairs into the street.

into the street.

It was then announced that the prisoner would

It was then announced that the prisoner would

Lynn in Sixth street, between K and L, from one It was then announced that the prisoner would be hung in Sixth street, between K and L, from one of the large oaks. The crowd immediately pro-ceeded to that point, at about half-past nine o'clock. The prisoner was strongly guarded, and taken up I to the intersection of First street, when he was taken down the same, and up K to Sixth, and then to the place of execution.

taken down the same, and up K to Sixth, and then to the place of execution.

Scene at the Gallows.

The concourse of people at the gallows numbered at least 4900. A large bonfar was kindled, a stand was erected under a large oak tree, on which the prisoner was piaced, a rope was procured, a clergyman called, who had some brief religious exercises with the prisoner. The clergyman stated that the prisoner had nothing to say for himself, except that he had a widowed mother living in England, and that he had been absent from her for a considerable length of time. A white handkerchief was then tied over his face, his arms pinioned, the rope adjusted to a limb of the tree and the neck of the prisoner, he sobbing aloud; three men then drew him from the stand into the air—an awful and solemn silence pervading throughout the immense concourse of people. The occasion, the dead hour of night, and the immense gathering, all conspired to make the scene such as we hope never again to behold. After the body was drawn up, a few struggles and contractions of the limbs ensued—and thus perished the unfortunate prisoner. The body hung twenty minutes, when it was let down, and propounced by several citizens as dead. Thus caded

one of the greatest tragedies ever witnessed in California.

Mr. Myers, the man who was shot, we are informed, came from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, and has left a wife and several children. Fred. J. Rowe, the man who was hung, was about twenty-two years of age, and an Englishman by birth.

two years of age, and an Englishman by birth.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday, March 1st., two men, Stuart and Wildred, who were arrested as the persons charged with committing the assault with the intent to kill Mr. Janson, and who robbed him of \$2000, were examined before Justice Shepherd, in the Recorder's Court room. The place was literally jammed. Previous to this, the criminals were carried before Mr. Janson, who testified unequivocally that Stuart was the man who, with another man, spoke of purchasing blankets, and who was immediately behind him at the time he was struck with the slungshot, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, Wildred was the man who was with him.

The prisoners had their witnesses well drilled to prove an alibi. John Wilson, a Sidney bird, was the first one brought forward by H. McAllister, the defendants' attorney, to testify. He swore that Wildred was at the Italian Saloen, on Long Wharf, from seven to eleven o'clock, gambling, on the night of the assault and robbery. Justice Shepherd had the good sense to consider his testimony entitled to no credit whatever, as he contradicted himself in every particular. Marks was another witness for the defence. He proved that Wildred was with him at the time the assault was committed, and for one hour and a half afterwards; and that Wildred was

at the time the assault was committed, and for one hour and a half afterwards; and that Wildred was a mest innocent and proper citizen. The keepers of the Italian languenet room could not testify that Wildred was at their saloon on the evening of the

of the Italian lansquenet room could not testify that Wildred was at their saloon on the evening of the robbery.

At this stage of the examination, there was a strong disposition on the part of the people to seize the prisoners and hang them; but they were defended by the military, under the order of the authorities, and were again removed to prison. This act created great sensation and excitement among the people outside, who had increased by this time to some thousands. Before any preliminary measures could be adopted to organize the meeting and determine upon some plan of action, the following handbill was circulated through the crowd:—

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO!

The series of murders and robberles that have been committed in this city, without the least redress from the laws, seems to leave us entirely in a state of anarchy. When thever are left without control to rob and kill, then doth the honest traveller fear each bush a thief. Law, it appears, is but a momentity, to be scoffed at; redress can be had for aggression, but through the neverfailing remedy so admirably laid down in the code of Judge Lynch. Not that we should admire this process for redress, but that it seems to be inevitably necessary.

Are we to be robbed and assassimated in our domlells, and the law to let our aggressors perambulate the streets merely because they have furnished straw bail! If so, "let each man be his own executioner." "Fie upon your laws;" they have no force.

All these who would rid our city of its robbers and nurderers will assemble on Sunday, at two elock, on the Plaze.

The excitement now became irresistible. Many of our first citizens at once stepped forward and proposed to organize. Captain W. D. M. Howard

All those who would rid our city of its robbers and murderers will assemble on Sunday, at two o'clock, on the Plaze.

The excitement now became irresistible. Many of our first citizens at once stepped forward and proposed to organize. Captain W. D. M. Howard was called to the chair. The meeting was then addressed by Judge Tilford, who said he believed that Stuart was guilty, not only of the crime for which he was arrested, but for others; but he was not sure as to the man Wildred—still he was ready by any proper mode to co-operate with the citizens to bring them to justice. Judge Geary arged the people to let the prisoners remain antil they were more fully tried by the courts, and he would pledge his word and honor that they should be securely guarded. This proposition the people would not accept. Samuel Brannan urged the appointment of a committee from the people, who should have power to guard the prisoners, and to examine all the facts, with power to send for persons and papers, and report on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, to a meeting of the citizens. This proposition, amidstoverwhelming excitement, was finally adopted. The following persons were appointed a committee by the people:

Wm. D. M. Howard, Samuel Brannan, A. J. Ellis, H. F. Teschmaker, Wm. H. Jones, Benj. Ray, E. A. King, A. H. Sibley, J. L. Folsom, F. W. Macondray, Ralph Dorr, Theodore Payne, Talbot H. Green, J. E. Huie.

After the appointment of this committee the greater portion of the Jerowd dispersed; but large masses continued to hang around the court house and the prison door, determined at all hazards to see that the prisoners were guarded, and to prevent any attempt at rescue. About 10 o'clock at night, a report was in circulation that some of the gangs of thieves had been heard to threaten to burn down the city. The multitudes that filled every barroom, and especially those who had attended the meeting, soon spread the report. Voluntary patrols of the people continued to visit various portions of the people continued to visit various portions be no mistake—men who murder and rob, and com-rades who stand ready to swear them through the

At half past seven, the above committee retired into the Recorder's Court room, and organized by calling Captain W. D. M. Howard to the chair, in the Charles Payne, Esq., as secretary. into the Recorder's Court room, and organized by calling Captain W. D. M. Howard to the chair, and appointing Theodore Payne, Esq., as secretary. Mr. Brannan proposed to see whether the prisoners were safe. Mr. Macondray seconded the motion. Mr. Fallon, during the excitement, had removed them to Judge Tilford's private room, where the committee found them, and where they ordered the Marshal to properly manaele and secure them. Mr. Brannan moved that a patrol be selected and nominated from among the citigens, which motion was carried, and the following mined persons were chosen:—F. A. Woodworth, John Syme, Cyrus Palmer, A. Wardwell, Solomon Purdy, Thomas McCahill, Charles R. Bond, R. Wingard, William Kettell, J. C. Bell, J. B. Bidleman, Geo. W. Coffee, John A. MeGlynn, Lloyd Minturn, Joseph F. Atwill, Stephen Teschmaker, Moses Flanagan, D. K. Miner, Charles Welch, Geo. Clifford.

At this stage, considerable discussion took place. Mr. Macondray thought that the committee should be divided into three watches, to take turns in guarding the prisoners. Mr. Brannan thought attempts would be made to liberate them. He thought the committee should be increased. Mr. Macondray thought the committee had no roome to in

be divided into three watches, to take turns in guarding the prisoners. Mr. Eraman thought attempts would be made to liberate them. He thought the committee should be increased. Mr. Macondray thought the committee had no power to increase its number. Mr. Payne thought they should proceed to try them. Mr. Teschmaker understood that they were to serve as a jury. Mr. Jones considered that the people would expect some action on the part of the committee. Mr. Payne thought that they were bound to report in the morning. Mr. Brannan insisted on having the men tried, and that persons were then ready to testify. Mr. Howard thought that if the men went into court on Monday, they would be cleared. Mr. Macondray thought the time had come when we must act; that the community had borne these outrages long enough; but did not think the committee had power to try them. Mr. Brannan was very much surprised to hear people talk about grand juries, or recorders, or mayors. I'm tired of such talk. These men are murderers, as well as thieves, and I know it; and I will die or see them hung by the neck. I'm opposed to any farce in this business. We are the Mayor and Recorder, the hangman and the laws. The law and the courts never yet hung a man in California, and every morning we are reading fresh accounts of marders and robberies. He wanted no technicalities. Such things were devised to shield the guilty. Justice Shepherd here made a statement. He said that an officer from Sacramento had applied to him for a warrant to arrest Stuart for burglary and murder—that he did so, and that while Stuart was on his examination before him, the City Marshal considered that Stuart was a confederate of Wildred, and proposed to take him before Mr. Janson, to see whether he could identify Stuart. This was done, and Mr. Janson, without hesitation, said that Stuart was the man who struck him.

After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the committee adjourned to meet the citizens in the plaza on Sunday morning. Next day, accordingly, the people be derers, as well as thieves, and I know it; and I will die or see them hing by the neck. The poposed to any farce in this business. We are the Mayor and Recorder, the hangman and the laws. The law and the courts never yet hung a man in California, and every morning we are reading fresh accounts of marders and robberies. He wanted no technicalities. Such things were devised to shield the guilty. Justice Shepherd here made a statement. He said that an officer from Scaramento had applied to him for a warrant to arrest Stuart for burglary and murder—that he did so, and that while Stuart was on his examination before him, the City Marshal considered that Stuart was a confederate of Wildred, and proposed to take him before Mr. Janson, to see whether he could identify Stuart. This was freue that Stuart was the seed that the stuart was a confederate of Wildred, and proposed to take him before Mr. Janson, to see whether he could identify Stuart. This was freue that Stuart was the seed of several with a stuart was the seed of the see

tent. Mr. Coleman, however, made a few appropriate remarks, which had the effect to allay the new outbreak. The court, by a vote of the people present, were then discharged, and adjourned.

The vote of the jury stood nine for conviction, and three for acquittal. The conduct of the gentlemen composing the court, and of Judge Shattuck, and of Mr. Coleman, was highly creditable to them; and, considering the very great excitement existing, the behavior of the people was orderly.

ment existing, the behavior of the people was or-derly.

After the court adjourned, which was at about midnight, the people were addressed by Mr. Hut-ton and others, and then quietly dispersed. At two o'clock, this morning, there were no crowds in the streets, and the city was perfectly quiet.

two o'clock, this morning, there were no crowds in the streets, and the city was perfectly quiet.

OTHER LASES OF LANGH LAW.

The Alta California states that a lynching operation came off on Sunday, 2d March, at Stockton. A man had been caught stealing some clothing, and having given it up, was allowed to go free. Soon afterwards, on the same day, he was caught in the actual fact of stealing a mule, when he was taken by the populace, a rope placed around his neck, and he was dragged across the slough, with a determination to hang him, which would undoubtedly have been done, had not the sheriff interposed, and the man was given up to justice.

It appears that a band of thieves and robbers have congregated near Mount Diablo, who have become a terror to the citizens of Martinez. On Monday, 24th February, a son of Antonio Pacheco, who has been suspected of belonging to the band, was in Martinez, and was detected in stealing a pair of boots from Messrs. Boram & Denny. Thereupon the people seized him, and took him to a tree to punish him. He succeeded in escaping; but was pursued, overtaken, tied up to a tree, and served out with a hundred lashes from a six-tailed cat. His father being in town, offered two thousand dollars to save his son from the punishment. This was refused. On Saturday morning word came into town and burn it. The population being small, some of the citizens removed their papers and valuables to Benicia, and then procured arms from the arsenal, for the defence of the beautiful little town of Martinex.—Alt. Cal.

On the 24th February, a man was detected stealng elothes, and while he was undergoing examina-

nea.—Alt. Cal.

On the 24th February, a man was detected stealing clothes, and while he was undergoing examination a large crowd collected, ropes were produced, and it was proposed to hang him. They contented themselves, however, with flogging him very severely, and a policeman took him to the police office, where he gave his name as James Wilson—the crowd, however, following, and attempting to take him from his custody. As they approached the police office, an alarm was raised that they were coming to take out the two men, Stuart and Wildred, and at once some forty or fifty policemen rashed in from all quarters to defend them—a force sufficient to repel a crowd four or five times as large as the one approaching.

the one approaching.

Thomas Jones was, on the 28th February, detect-Thomas Jones was, on the 28th February, detected in carrying off two ducks from the Central House, in Washington street. A crowd immediately gathered around, and were about to inflict summary punishment, when they were restrained by the approach of officer Eadle, who took the offender into custody, and marched him off to the calaboose.

On 3d March, a thief was caught in the act of stealing a shirt and vest from Middleton & Hoed's auction rooms, in Monterey street. On being pursued and taken back, and the articles taken from him, the crowd present commenced the process of

sued and taken back, and the articles taken from him, the crowd present commenced the process of lynching him, when he drew a pistol, but was immediately knocked do wn, and badly cut in the face and body with whips and canes. A rope was then procured, and a determination manifested to hang him on the spot. At this juncture several of the men engaged in the store interfered to save his life; but their effort would have been of no avail had not Sergeant Hill, of the Second district police, rushed in, and with other officers succeeded in conveying him to the station house. A crowd of five or six hundred persons followed him to the jail, crying out "hang him," "kill him," "don't let him be locked up from us," and frequent attempts were made to get him from the possession of the officers. But they firmly resisted the lynchers, and succeeded in locking him up. He gave his name as William Wilson. He was completely covered from head to foot with gore, when committed.

The Sacramento Transcript of March 1, states

Wilson. He was completely covered from head to foot with gore, when committed.

The Sacramento Transcript of March 1, states that one of the justices of the peace, in Napa city, had been trying a case in which some negroes were concerned. After the decision had been made, the magistrate was in the store of a friend, sitting upon the counter, when a band of men came in and accosted him in relation to the matter—blaming him for the manner in which he decided the case. He responded to them to the effect that the principles according to which they desired a judgment rendered were worse than the negroes themselves; thereupon one of the ruffians stepping up to him, said, "Do you call my principles as bad as the negroes," and drawing a bowic-knife, stabbed him to the heart. Not satisfied with this, he stabbed him again and again, cutting him in a most shocking manner. The authorities took the murderer into custody; but he was rescued by his companions. The people then took the thing into their own hands, and re-captured him.

small buckshot, and appeared to have been forced into a pistol with many others. This might have been an accident; but it looks very much like a premeditated attempt at murder. Mr. Duchane has no idea of who could have been guilty of such an act.—Ala California.

William Tierney was shot at Murphy's rancho, about nincteen miles from Sacramento, by Mr. Inglesby—the quarrel originating from a dispute respecting the ownership of a mule.

On 4th March, as Dr. Lamar was returning, after the fire, to the hospital brig on North Reach

On 4th March, as Dr. Lamar was returning, after the fire, to the hospital brig on North Beach, noticing a man following him, he told him to stand, at the same time drawing a revolver to repel any attack. The fellow instantly drew a pistol, and said, " If that's your game, two can play at it." Before he could fire, however, Dr. Lamar discharged his pistol, wounding the fellow in the leg. The man turned and attempted to run, but could not. Some persons from a house adjoining came out and took him in, and Dr. Lamar pursued his way home.

James C. Holmes, Esq., of San Francisco, a young lawyer of considerable reputation, and highly esteemed there, and by many friends in this city, for his amiable and estimable qualities, shot himself on Saturday morning, March I, at about eight o'clock. He had been laboring for several days under a temporary aberation of mind, and was heard walking in his room a few moments before the report of the pistol. The ball entered at the temple, fracturing the skull and causing a mortal wound. Mr. H. was at the point of death when the steamer left. He was formerly a resident of New York.

er left. He was formerly a resident of New York.

The Pacific News, March 5, states that an Englishman named Charles James Joseph Richard Haifhead, was murdered on the 20th of February, near Murphy's diggings. The ball entered through his hat in front, just above the middle of the forchead, passing clear through the brain, and coming out behind. He was formerly from Bedford, near London, but had been engaged in Boston, is a machinist, for five or six years previous to coming to California.

was shot-the other two were taken and hung by the populace.

Our informant thinks there can be no doubt of the truth of the above, as a Spaniard employed upon a ranch near Marysville came direct, and stated positively that such an outbreak had taken place, and that the parties who were executed were

Very Late from the West Indies.

We have received by the arrival of the Empire City. our files of Jamaica papers to the 1st instant, inclusive.

The cholera has re-appeared in various parts of Ja.

The Kingston . Ideertiser, of the 24th ult., gives the following intelligence relative to the Jamaica Anti-Slavery Society, and the immigration of free-colored persons:—

Society, and the immigration of free-colored persons:—

A meeting of the central committee of the Jamaica Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society, and of several gentlement interested in the immigration of free colored Americans to this island, was held at the Mico Institution, on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was rather numerously attended—W. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Oughton, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Landon, of Canada, spoke at some length on the question of immigration hither from the United States and Canada, of the free colored population of those countries and pointed out in detail several facts connected with the subject, from all of which it appeared that with the excrete of ordinary energy and persavarance, all opposing obsumstances could be readily overcome. The reverend gentlemen's addresses were followed up by several speeches, in the like strain, from the gentlemen present, and a committee consisting of William Wright. David Bravo, and Charles M'Gregor, Esquires, and the Rev. Messes Oughton and Landon, were appointed to carry out certain resolutions, and to petition the Assembly in furtherance of the object of the meeting. The committee were also requested to enter into communication with the anti-slavery society of the mother country, as also these of Canada and the United States, with the view to secure their sid augle co-operation. co-operation.

The Kingston Journal, of the 17th ult., says:

The royal mail steamer Great Western arrived late of Sunday afternoon, from Vera Cruz and Tampico. She left the former port on the 8th March, with about \$250,000 of which \$60,000 are for the Mexican dividends. She left Tampico on the 10th, with \$750,000, of which \$60,000 were also for the Mexican dividends, and 18 passengers for Europe.

Annexed is the latest from Annexed is the latest from
BRITISH GUINEA.

Quarantine regulations were to be enferced against vessels from Cayenne, where yellow fever is said to prevail, and against these from Martinique, where the small pex is reported to be raging. The weather in Beaset's a continued showery, and highly favorable to the growful of the young cames, and to the extension of cultivation where that is considered desirable.

The St. Lucia Pallatina informs us of a grand civic event—the incorporation of the town, now the city of Castries, with its Mayor, Council, &c., on which occasion his Excellency Licutemant Governor Backing pronounced an eloquent oration. Such a numbeipal improvement in Bridgetown, Barbados, has long been a desideratum.

The weather, it will be seen by the following paragraphs from the Antigua Herald, has been extremely favorable to the planters of Antigua:

"Within the last eight days the island has been favorable."

Within the last eight days the island has been favored with a thorough wet season.' Every day, for the last week, may be described as belonging to the category rainy;' and while we write (meridian) the whole horizon is covered with thick clouds which seem heavily impregnated with the fructrifying moisture—of which the fields have received so largely as to have expanded the fields have received so largely as to have expanded the planter's hope of a large return from the late cames of the present crop, and heightened his expectations of the crop of 1852 most joyfully. The falls of rain in some localities on Wednesday night, were so heavy as to have amounted to a 'wash,—provisions and young plants having been washed out of the carth by the violence of the water courses.'

lawing been washed out of the earth by the violence of the water courses."

MARKETS.

Kinoston, (Jam.,) April 1.—Receipts have been rather free since our issue of the 27th ultime, and prices generally are not so well supported as they were at that date. The advance obtained in codifish and mackerel has been tot—the last—sales—having been made at 11s for cask and 12s per box for cod, and 30s, per barrel for mackerel, which was a decline of 1s in the former and 2s. in the latter. The market is very amply supplied. Flour has also been affected by the further receipts, and has been freely offered at 28s. There is, however, no disposition evinced to purchase on speculation. Bread has been stifing at last rates, but more slowly. Meat is in very moderate request; and recourse has been had to auction to more the article, without, however, any success. A parcel of 15s barrels was withdrawn at 16s per barrel, which was the highest rate bid for it. Candles are in excessive supply. We have not heard of any sales of late arrivals. Martell's brandy, dark, has been offered at 6s, per gallon, in bond. A parcel of frish butter was moved yesterday at 1th, per 1b. The produce market remains in about the same state as when we went last to press, with the exception of coffee, which has declined its per 1601bs, for ordinary sorts.

Extension from New Brenawars.—We have St. John.

magistrate was in the store of a friend, sitting upon the counter, when a band of men came in and accosted him in relation to the matter—blaming him for the manner in which he decided the case. He responded to them to the effect that the principles according to which they desired a judgment rendered were worse than the negroes themselves; thereupon one of the ruffians stepping up to him, said, "Do you call my principles as bad as the negroes," and drawing a bowie-knife, stabbed him to the heart. Not satisfied with this, he stabbed him again and again, cutting him in a most shocking manner. The authorities took the murderer into custody; but he was rescued by his companions. The people then took the thing into their own hands, and re-captured him.

Murders, Robberies, &c.

On 21st Febuary, Mr. Duchane, a painter employed by Messrs. Fairchild & Prou, on Clay street, just at the head of the Plaza, was in the back shop, when the report of some kind of a fire arm was heard, and a ball passing through the window went through the cap of Mr. Duchane. The ball passed through the shop and lodged in one of the sashes of the zine building opposite, from which it was extracted by Coroner Gallagher. The ball was a small buckshot, and appeared to have been forced into a pistod with many others. This might have been an accident; but it looks very much like a standard and a continuous controled; and which it many others. This might have been an accident; but it looks very much like a standard and a control of the result of the results of the favor of elective legislative councils, have been rejected by the Legislature. The Legislature of Prince Edward', Island was opened on the 25th uit, by his Excellency Si A. Baunerman, the newly appointed Lieutenant Go-vernor. His Excellency, in his address, amounced that he was prepared to introduce responsible government into the colony in a medified form, and also to surrender the disposal of her Majesty's crown recemes, when the Legislature shall have agreed to certain conditions re-quired on the part of the grown—Bestea Tearther, April 7.

42 3815

Leaving only 7½ cents in favor of the causal, which, our operators contend, will not compensate for the increased time in making the trip, and the risk encountered. There ought to be at least from 12 to 15 cents difference by canal, to induce the trade to send their coal by that avenue to New York. This difficulty was caused by the canal company determining to make their rates 95 cents less than by railroad; the railroad company reduced their toll and transportation 10 cents; this caused a reduction of 5 cents on toll on the canal, but the boatmen determining to adhere to last year's rates, make the reduction on the canal only5 cents instead of 10 cents. The boatmen urge the high rates charged by the transporting companies, as their plea for adhering to \$1 70. This plea certainly comes with force, and we cannot censure them for maintaining remomerating prices, so long as these high rates are maintained by the carrying companies. If an equitable reduction could be made all round, the boatmen, we conceive, in good faith, ought to bear their proportionalso. If they (the boatmen) adhere to their rates, the canal company will be forced to reduce their tolls a shade to secure their portion of the trade.—

Pottscale (Pa.) Miner's Journal, April 5.

Remores Dearm of Wills Carl—Movembers of

RUMORED DEATH OF WILD CAT-MOVEMENTS OF Remored Dearn of Wild Cat—Movements of Indians.—We learn from Lt. Myers, 5th Infiantry, just in from Fort Arbuckle, that the traders from the prairies bring the report of the death of Wild Cat, and two of his companions, Chickasaws. It is reported that they were killed by the Camanches. The Wichetaws, Kechies, and Osages, have banded together for the purpose of externinating the Tonkaways, who are cannibals, and very much dreated by all of the other tribes. The Toskaways, it is said, devour the bodies of their chemics killed in battle, and their love of the taste of human flesh is so great, that they sometimes cat the bodies of some devoted victim of their own tribe. Lt. M. informs us that Bill Couner, a Belaware trader, brings the news in, that there are congregated specify high up on Red river, about twenty thousand Camanches. They informed him, Conner, that it was their intention to exterminate the Pawnee Mohaws, but he thinks it is their intention to make a descent upon the frontiers of Texas. This is correct, no doubt, and it would be well for our neighbors of Texas to be on the look out, and give them a warm reception if the Camanches should visit them.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Heald, March 21.

Domestic Miscellany.

Domestic Miscellany.

Amos Green, negro, convicted of an outrage upon Misc.
Josephine Peepe, white, is to be rescuted at Auonpolis,
Ed., on the 13th of June, next.

The Lowell For Pepul, states that Ossian-E. Dodge,
the conic vocalist, was arrested in that city last Tues,
day, on the suit of one of the Macomber sisters, for a
brack of promise of marriage—dimages are laid at
\$6,000. A forputy Sheriff accompanied Mr. Dodge to
flecton, where but was obtained, and he was releases,
The President he presponed the execution of the Indian Secure-mak-ms, as Jefferson City, Mo. until the
lith inct.